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## ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

BOSTON, AUG. AND SEPT., 1890.

— Among the influential delegates to the Universal Peace Congress at London, we were glad to meet Hon. John Taylor Elyson of Richmond, Va., the proprietor of the great Southern Baptist paper, *The Religious Herald*, mayor of his native city and a political magnate in Virginia; also Hon. John P. Branch of the same city which gave the peace cause such a hearty reception when we visited it in February, 1886.

—It does not give us any more confidence in the moral influence of war and military training to learn that the two principal and responsible managers of the Louisiana Lottery are Generals Beauregard and Early, of confederate fame. A New Orleans gentleman assures us that their names are a guarantee of honest executive management. That may be true. But what about the honesty of tempting poor men and young men to gamble—to pay millions of dollars for lottery tickets to managers who distribute only thousands? The whole thing is at its heart a fraud. It takes solid earnings and returns a small chance of obtaining a part of what is thus stolen.

Robert Southey asks, "Whence is it that wars still disgrace the self-styled Christian world? It is owing to the doctrine of expediency. If Christians had boldly looked in the face of their duty, as developed in the New Testament, this senseless and infernal system of wholesale butchery must long ago have ceased."

All hail! the day of which the prophet sung,  
When war's red firebrand shall afar be flung,  
And strife shall cease,  
When the sweet angel we had grieved away,  
Bright morning star, shall herald in that day  
The Prince of Peace.

## BEGINNING TO DISARM.

WIEN, Aug. 13.—Russia will discharge all infantry and artillery soldiers recruited in 1885, 1886 and 1887 into the reserves after the coming summer manœuvres, thus remitting one to two years of active service. The term of service will be reduced in January from five to four years for the whole of the Russian infantry and foot artillery.

## A HERO OF PEACE.

Christopher Columbus is an international hero. He is coming well to the front again, if, in fact, the great discoverer can be said to have ever fallen in the rear. But during the next two years we may expect to find his name continually in the public prints, to listen to or read innumerable orations in his honor, and to see scores of monuments raised to his memory. The Chicago people have already named the International Exposition "the Columbian Exhibition." Spain has taken measures to worthily celebrate the deeds of their "adopted citizen;" while the Italian nation, determined that the famous Genoese shall not be "captured" by America or Spain, decided some time ago to erect a grand monument to him.

That Americans are not alone in doing honor to "the greatest of navigators," and that his fame is still cherished by Italians at home and abroad, is shown in a very striking way, not only by the contributions to the monument fund of scores of distinguished Italians—King Humbert, Queen Margaret, Signor Crispi, etc.—but by the large number of contributions from the sons of Italy residing in the United States, the city of St. Louis alone having just sent to Rome the handsome sum of five thousand dollars.

## INTERNATIONAL HALL AT WASHINGTON.

President Harrison sent a message to Congress, June 2, 1890, covering a letter of Secretary Blaine, recommending the erection by the nation, of a hall at Washington in which future Conferences like the Maritime and American may meet. This is carrying out the proposition of the late International Conference for a great Latin-American library of historical, geographical and literary works, maps, manuscripts and official documents. President Harrison recommends that Congress appropriate \$250,000 for a suitable building, and adds these remarkable words: "And contain a hall or assembly room for the accommodation of such international bodies as the two conferences that have just adjourned."

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The hostilities between Guatemala and San Salvador, and the attempted revolution in the Argentine Republic, seem at first to cast discredit upon the Conference of American States, so lately held at Washington, and to be in unpleasant contrast with proceedings which seemed to pledge a reign of peace upon this continent. But it is to be remembered that the delegates had no diplomatic powers. Their agreement did not constitute a treaty. To give it effect each government must separately take diplomatic and legislative action. Some of the conclusions reached have already been accepted by a majority of the powers, and we have no reason to be impatient at necessary delays in the realization of our hopes. The United States, so long as our government maintains an impartial and disinterested attitude, cannot fail to have a large and beneficial influence upon the Latin-American States, aiding in their peaceful development.—*Exchange*.

It may also be added that no direct attempt has been made to interfere by arbitration except in quarrels between nations. A nation may commit suicide but not murder with impunity. International compacts prevent international, but only indirectly civil wars.

## THE MILITARY PARADE.

The blessed significance of all this rejoicing by and over the soldiers undoubtedly is that *war is over and gone* for this generation, a thing of the past forever. No people with whom war was a habit or within reasonable expectation for every generation would ever make so merry a holiday over it. There would be shadows of coming events as well as those of the past, and everything would take on a grim and serious purpose. Now we are merely petting and feasting our heroes, who are soldiers no more, and have not been for a quarter of a century, and never will be again. While they are simply realizing the old "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*" —*Transcript*.